INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR.
REVIEWED BY J.H. Raz DATE May 6, 1982 AF

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1957 NOV 22 AM 10 36

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FROM: Tripoli

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 339, November 21, 2 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 339, REPEATED INFORMATION LONDON 43, TUNIS 41, ALGIERS 10, BENGHAZI UNNUMBERED.

Re EMBTEL Department 338, London 42

In preliminary remarks, Prime Minister Kuboar stated that the majority of officials at all levels of GOL appreciated the friendly interest of the USG-Libya and we aware that the United States had no imperialistic aspirations in area. Following discussion noted preceding telegram. Ambassador said USG aware that there were other sources ready extend aid Libya but was certain GOL realized actual compromising entanglements involved in such offers. Referring to Soviet charges against Turkey as smoke screen behind which certain Soviet-directed elements in Syria sought consolidate their hold over the state, Ambassador pointed out that this indisputable evidence of Soviet direct intervention in internal affairs Arab States to serve Soviet purposes. The Syrian-Soviet economic agreements effectively mortaged Syrian production for long in future and, effectively and increasingly, were removing freedom of choice of action from Syrians. (Letter to Prime Minister and principal Libyan leaders in effects these agreements will be delivered later this week).

The Prime Minister said he was in complete agreement foregoing but felt we failed realize that Arabs fundamentally were anti-Communist. Soviet successes in Egypt and Syria were made possible primarily by failure USA take "positive attitudes and actions" toward two primary problems of Arab world: Palestine and Algeria. Favorable United States position on these issues would "bar the door of the Arab world to Russians".

Prime

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Prime Minister stated that ten days ago in Benghazi, he had received delegation of Algerian nationalist leaders from Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt who were passing through on their way west. He said that in conference with these he had urged them to look to the United States for assistance because major dangers lay in other courses of action, and suggested they maintain pressure to awaken United States interest and sympathy. Their answer, Kuboar said, was that while they, the leaders, realized that this was case, the Algerian people who saw themselves being butchered by American ammunition fired from American weapons, strafed from American aircraft and helicopters, and persecuted by forces fed by rations provided by United States, could hardly be brought believe that the United States was well-disposed toward them. French policy in Algeria, said the Prime Minister, with the apparent acquiescence of the United States, was effectively reducing United States prestige and influence throughout the Near East and Africa.

The Ambassador noted that United States arms were provided the French under the NATO agreements to bolster the western front against further imperialistic expansion of power whose ambition threatened not only Europe but whole world. Use of these arms in Algeria was not contemplated in these agreements and this diversion was certainly not with the consent or consistent with desire of the USG. The global problem of the free world, the geopolitical position of France, and variety other factors had to be fully understood in order to comprehend how complex was the problem of Algeria insofar as the USG was concerned. However, within and without the United Nations, the USG is using its influence bring about a reasonable solution this problem and I hoped that his Arab friends would do same.

The Prime Minister is remaining for week in Tripoli and will see the Ambassador again following latter's return from Benghazi.

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